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A FRAME FOR A LIFE-HISTORY CHART

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At the time the biology of the boll weevil (Anthonomus grandis Boh.) was under investigation at Florence, S. C., the need was felt for some kind of a device for holding a chart. At the suggestion of Dr. F. A. Fenton, a frame was constructed to meet this need.

A few of the advantages gained by the use of this frame were as follows: The frame would accommodate a chart of sufficient breadth and length to hold several years' records for comparison at all times; the chart could be shifted back and forth with ease; and the paper was always flat. The frame was light and was supplied with screw eyes so that it could be hung on the wall for convenience while in use.

The details of construction are readily seen in the accompanying sketch (fig. 1). Two strips (A) were made of light pine $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ by 30 inches. Each of the strips was attached $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch from one edge of a piece of pine (B) which was $\frac{3}{4}$ by 3 by 35 inches. By this arrangement the ends of B extended 3 inches beyond the ends of A. Two rollers (C), each 17 inches long, were cut from a broom handle. To each of these rollers four rectangular pieces of tin (D) were tacked in line. These rollers were then fastened between pieces B, 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the ends, by means of 4 nails. A piece of bristol board (E), 17 by 30 inches, was nailed to strips A, which caused the bristol board to be flush with the upper edge of B. A piece of heavy drawing board (F), 5 by 18- $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, was tacked across the frame at one end. The complete assembly (G) shows all the parts in place.

After the frame was ready for use, one end of the chart was drawn under F, and finally each end was fastened to a roller by slipping the end under the tin clips. The rollers were then turned in opposite directions until the paper was pulled tightly over the board. The chart could then be shifted back and forth by manipulating the rollers. After the chart was in place, stub headings of the chart were printed on F to prevent confusion when the headings on the chart itself were rolled out of sight as the chart was extended. The appearance of the frame when in use is shown in figure 2.

Explanation of Illustrations

Figure 1.- Sketch showing parts and construction of frame for life-history chart.

Figure 2.- Appearance of the frame and chart when in use.

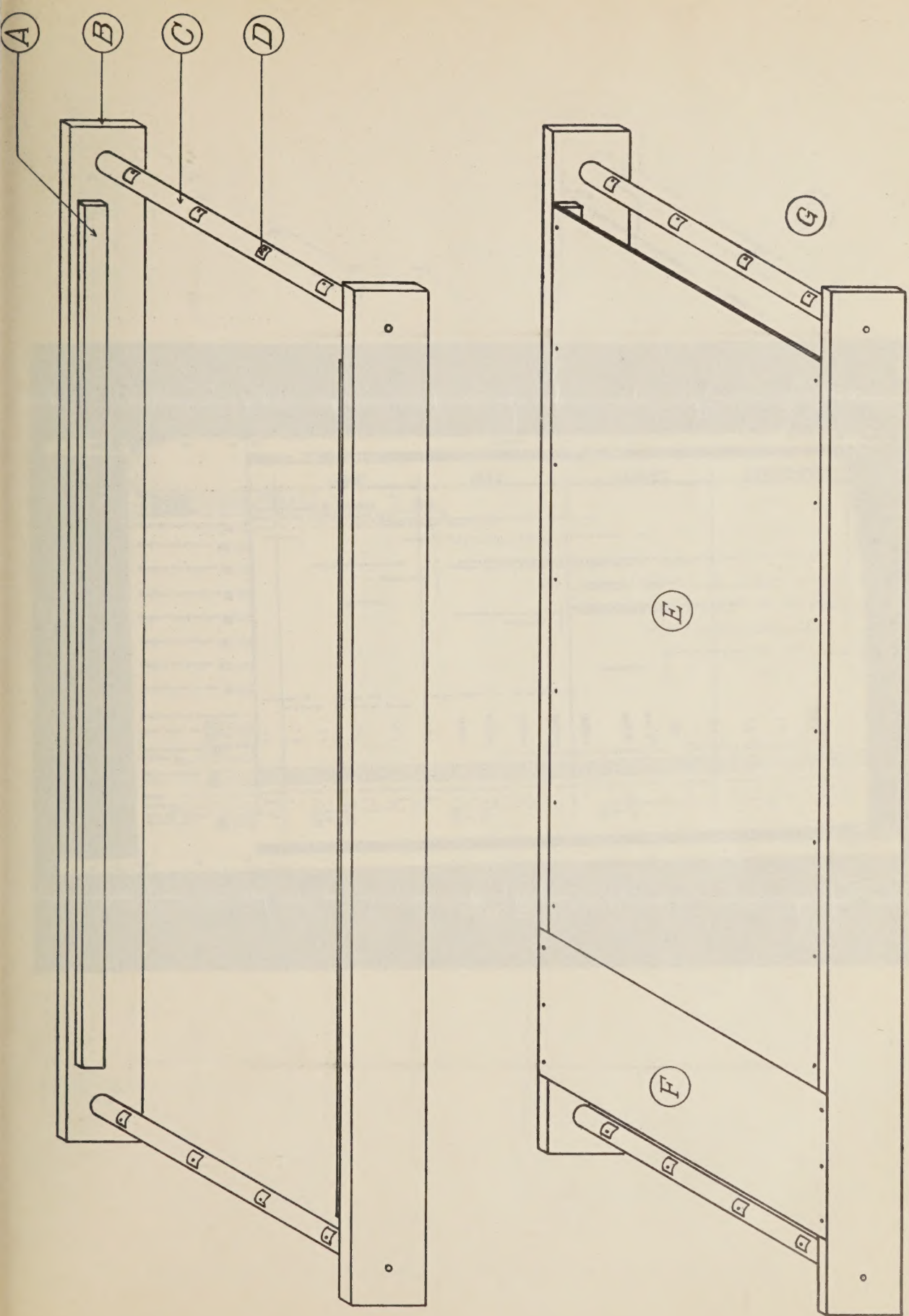


Fig. 1

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	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
1st Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
2nd Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
3rd Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
4th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
5th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
6th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
7th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
8th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
9th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
10th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
11th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
12th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
13th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
14th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
15th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
16th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
17th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
18th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
19th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
20th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
21st Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
22nd Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
23rd Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
24th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
25th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
26th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
27th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
28th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
29th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
30th Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951
31st Day Emergence	1951	1951	1951	1951

Fig. 2

